

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW CHARACID FISH OF THE GENUS *HYPHES-*
OBRYCON FROM THE PERUVIAN AMAZON.

BY GEORGE S. MYERS.¹

The gorgeous little fish described below was received from Mr. William T. Innes of Philadelphia with a request for its identification.

Hyphessobrycon innesi, new species.

Holotype.—U. S. N. M. 102109, an adult female 22.65 mm. standard length. It formed part of an importation obtained by a French collector of aquarium fishes in the Peruvian Amazon; it was received by Mr. Innes directly from the importer in Paris for identification, together with information making it seem likely that the locality was near Iquitos.

A very small species similar to *H. catableptus* (Durbin), differing in the much larger eye, the narrower interorbital, the absence of a naked margin below the great suborbital, the fewer maxillary teeth, the shorter lateral line, the greater body depth and the slightly different relative positions of the fins.

Dorsal 11. Anal with a very short first ray, a second half the height of the fin, and 19 principal rays. Scales lateral 32 or 33, transverse from dorsal origin to pelvics 9, predorsal 10. Preventral scales normal. Lateral line on 3 scales. Body scales largest on belly. Rakers on lower limb of first gill arch about 10 or 11. Head 3.77 in standard length, depth 2.83. Eye 2.04 in head, caudal fin 1.09, least depth peduncle 2.60. Interorbital 1.35 in orbit. Snout much shorter than eye. Occipital process very short, not half eye, bordered by 2.5 scales. Mouth very small and narrow. Great suborbital completely covering cheek except for narrow naked border along vertical limb of preopercle. Maxillary about as long as interorbital. Each premaxillary with an inner series of 5 and an outer series of 3 or 4 tricuspid teeth. Maxillary with two tricuspid teeth followed by one conical tooth, all at upper end. Lower jaw with single series of tricuspid teeth graduated to smaller (conical?) ones at rear. All tricuspid teeth rather narrow with middle cusp high. Caudal naked. Anal sheath reduced to 2 or 3 scales not extending on fin, whose margin is concave. Origin of

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dorsal equidistant from caudal base and snout tip, slightly behind pelvics. Anal origin under base of last dorsal ray. Pectorals reach $\frac{2}{3}$ distance from their bases to pelvics, which just reach anal. Back above midline of sides very dark, small areas in centers of upper scales light. Lower part of sides very pale, this light area extending back over all the peduncle save its upper border. Lower border of peduncle at caudal faintly dark. No caudal spot. Humeral spot large, very faint, its upper half involved in dark color of back. Fins plain. In life perhaps the most brilliant characin known. A brilliant metallic line, varying from emerald to caerulean blue, from upper part of eye to upper surface of peduncle. Belly bright golden yellow. Entire peduncle and lower sides behind pelvics intense vermilion.

I take particular pleasure in naming this fish for my friend Mr. William T. Innes.